

bulletin



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The Peace We Want

*Address by the President*¹

Naturally I am honored that once again I am invited to speak before this great representation of the American Bar Association, particularly in this summer of 1955.

This is the first of a series of meetings celebrating the John Marshall Bicentennial. John Marshall was a soldier in the War for Independence, a Congressman, a diplomat of outstanding ability, a Secretary of State.

But his reputation for greatness most firmly rests on his service as Chief Justice of the United States. It was in that office that he established himself, in character, in wisdom, and in his clear insight into the requirements of free government, as a shining example for all later members of his profession.

In his day the truth about the nature of the Union and the purposes that joined widely separated states into one Republic—about the Constitution and the application of its principles to the problems of the times—was obscured by the fog of sectionalism, selfish interests, and narrow loyalties. Through a generation, he expounded these matters and formulated decisions of such clarity and vigor that we now recognize him as a foremost leader in developing and maintaining the liberties of the people of the United States.

He made of the Constitution a vital, dynamic, deathless charter for free and orderly living in the United States.

Thus his influence has been felt far beyond the confines of the legal fraternity. One result of his work was to create among Americans a deep feeling of trust and respect for the judiciary. Rarely indeed has that respect been damaged or that trust betrayed by a member of the judicial branch of our three-sided government.

Americans realize that the independence and

integrity and capacity of the judiciary are vital to our Nation's continued existence. For myself, this realization is understandably with me most sharply when it becomes my duty to make a nomination to the Federal bench.

To the officers and members of the American Bar Association, I express my grateful acknowledgement of the assistance they have rendered, as a public service, in aiding me and my trusted advisers in the review of professional qualifications of individuals under consideration for Federal judicial positions. You have helped secure judges who, I believe, will serve in the tradition of John Marshall.

No other kind will be appointed.

Obviously, a rough equality between the two great political parties should be maintained on the bench. Thus we help assure that the judiciary will realistically appraise and apply precedent and principles in the light of current American thinking, and will never become a repository of unbalanced partisan attitudes.

As we turn our minds to the global rather than the primarily national circumstances of our time, I feel that John Marshall's life and his works have even a more profound significance than is to be found in our veneration for the American courts and for his memorable services during the formative years of the Republic.

Two Competing Philosophies

The central fact of today's life is the existence in the world of two great philosophies of man and of government. They are in contest for the friendship, loyalty, and support of the world's peoples.

On the one side, our Nation is ranged with those who seek attainment of human goals through a government of laws administered by men. Those laws are rooted in moral law reflecting a religious

¹ Made before the American Bar Association at Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 24 (White House press release).

faith that man is created in the image of God and that the energy of the free individual is the most dynamic force in human affairs.

On the other side are those who believe—and many of them with evident sincerity—that human goals can be most surely reached by a government of men who rule by decree. Their decrees are rooted in an ideology which ignores the faith that man is a spiritual being, which establishes the all-powerful state as the principal source of advancement and progress.

The case of the several leading nations on both sides is on trial before the bar of world opinion. Each of them claims that it seeks, above all else, an enduring peace in the world. In that claim, all identify themselves with a deep-seated hunger of mankind. But the final judgment on them—and it may be many years in coming—will depend as much on the march of human progress within their own borders, and on their proved capacity to help others advance, as on the tranquillity of their relations with foreign countries.

Mankind wants peace because the fruits of peace are manifold and rich, particularly in this atomic age; because war could be the extinction of man's deepest hopes; because atomic war could be race suicide.

The world is astir today with newly awakened peoples. By the hundreds of millions, they march toward opportunity to work and grow and prosper, to demonstrate their self-reliance, to satisfy their aspirations of mind and spirit. Their advance must not and cannot be stopped.

These hundreds of millions help make up the jury which must decide the case between the competing powers of the world.

The system, or group of systems, which most effectively musters its strength in support of peace and demonstrates its ability to advance the well-being, the happiness of the individual, will win their verdict and their loyal friendship.

You of the American Bar Association will play a critical part in the presentation of freedom's case.

The many thousands of men and women you represent are, by their professional careers, committed to the search for truth, that justice may prevail and human rights may be secured. Thereby, they promote the free world's cause before the bar of world opinion. But let us be clear that, in the global scene, our responsibility as Americans is to present our case as tellingly to the world as

John Marshall presented the case for the Constitution to the American public more than a hundred years ago: In this, your aptitude as lawyers has special application.

In his written works and innumerable decisions, John Marshall proved the adequacy and adaptability of the Constitution to the Nation's needs. He was patient, tireless, understanding, logical, persistent. He was—no matter how trite the expression—a crusader; his cause, the interpretation of the Constitution to achieve ordered liberty and justice under law.

Now America needs to exercise, in the crusade for peace, the qualities of John Marshall. Peace and security for all can be established—for the fearful, for the oppressed, for the weak, for the strong. But this can be done only if we stand uncompromisingly for principle, for great issues, with the fervor of Marshall—with the zeal of the crusader.

Need for Peaceful Change

We must not think of peace as a static condition in world affairs. That is not true peace, nor in fact can any kind of a peace be preserved that way. Change is the law of life, and unless there is peaceful change, there is bound to be violent change.

Our Nation has had domestic tranquillity largely through its capacity to change peacefully. The lone exception was when change, to meet new human concepts, was unduly resisted.

Our founders would scarcely recognize the Nation of today as that which they designed; it has been so greatly changed. But the change has been peaceful and selective, and always conforming to the principles of our founding documents. That has made it possible to conserve the good inherited from the past while adjusting to meet constantly rising goals. In that way we have kept in the front ranks of those who respect human dignity, who produce increasingly, and who share fairly the fruits of their labors.

This is the kind of peace that we seek. Our program must be as dynamic, as forward looking, as applicable to the international problems of our times as the Constitution, under John Marshall's interpretations, was made flexible and effective in the promotion of freedom, justice, and national strength in America.

That is the spirit in which the American delegation went to Geneva. We asserted then—and we shall always hold—that there can be no true

peace which involves acceptance of a status quo in which we find injustice to many nations, repression of human beings on a gigantic scale, and with constructive effort paralyzed in many areas by fear.

The spirit of Geneva, if it is to provide a healthy atmosphere for the pursuit of peace, if it is to be genuine and not spurious, must inspire all to a correction of injustices, an observance of human rights, and an end to subversion organized on a worldwide scale. Whether or not such a spirit as this will thrive through the combined intelligence and understanding of men, or will shrivel in the greed and ruthlessness of some, is for the future to tell. But one thing is certain. This spirit and the goals we seek could never have been achieved by violence or when men and nations confronted each other with hearts filled with fear and hatred.

At Geneva we strove to help establish this spirit.

Geneva spells for America, not stagnation, then, but opportunity—opportunity for our own people and for people everywhere to realize their just aspirations.

Eagerness to avoid war—if we think no deeper than this single desire—can produce outright or implicit agreement that injustices and wrongs of the present shall be perpetuated in the future. We must not participate in any such false agreement. Thereby, we would outrage our own conscience. In the eyes of those who suffer injustice, we would become partners with their oppressors. In the judgment of history, we would have sold out the freedom of men for the pottage of a false peace. Moreover, we would assure future conflict!

The division of Germany cannot be supported by any argument based on boundaries or language or racial origin.

The domination of captive countries cannot longer be justified by any claim that this is needed for purposes of security.

An international political machine, operating within the borders of sovereign nations for their political and ideological subversion, cannot be explained away as a cultural movement.

Very probably the reason for these and other violations of the rights of men and of nations is a compound of suspicions and fear. That explains; it cannot excuse. In justice to others and to ourselves, we can never accept those wrongs as a part of the peace that we desire and seek.

We must be firm but friendly. We must be tolerant but not complacent. We must be quick to understand another's viewpoint, honestly assumed. But we must never agree to injustice for the weak, for the unfortunate, for the underprivileged, well knowing that if we accept destruction of the principle of justice for all, we cannot longer claim justice for ourselves as a matter of right.

The peace we want—the product of understanding and agreement and law among nations—is an enduring international environment based on justice and security. It will reflect enlightened self-interest. It will foster the concentration of human energy—individual and organized—for the advancement of human standards in all the areas of mankind's material, intellectual, and spiritual life.

Can we achieve that sort of peace? I think we can. At times it may seem hopeless, far beyond human capacity to reach. But has any great accomplishment in history begun with assurance of its success? Our own Republic is a case in point. Through a long generation there was almost a unanimous world conviction that the United States of America was an artificial contrivance that could not long endure.

And the Republic survived its most perilous years—the experimental years—because of dedicated efforts by individuals, not because it had a built-in guaranty of success or a path free from obstacles.

Peace Based on Justice

Our case for peace, based on justice, is as sound as was John Marshall's for the Constitution and the Union. And it will be as successful—if we present it before the bar of world opinion with the same courage and dedicated conviction that he brought to his mission.

In our communities we can, each according to his capacity, promote comprehension of what this Republic must be—in strength, in understanding, in dedication to principle—if it is to fulfill its role of leadership for peace.

In the search for justice, we can make our system an ever more glorious example of an orderly government devoted to the preservation of human freedom and man's individual opportunities and responsibilities.

No matter how vigorously we propose and uphold our individual views in domestic problems, we

can present abroad a united front in all that concerns the freedom and security of the Republic, its dedication to a just and prosperous peace.

Above all, conscious of the towering achievements manifest in the Republic's history under the Constitution, assured that no human problem is beyond solution—given the will, the perseverance,

and the strength—each of us can help arouse in America a renewed and flaming dedication to justice and liberty, prosperity and peace among men.

So acting, we shall prove ourselves—lawyers and laymen alike—worthy heirs to the example and spirit of John Marshall. Like him in his great mission, we shall succeed.

The Middle East

Address by Secretary Dulles¹

One of the first things I did as Secretary of State was to go to the Middle East. I wanted to see for myself that area so rich in culture and religious tradition, yet now so torn by strife and bitterness. So, in the spring of 1953, I visited Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. Upon my return I spoke of the impressions gathered on that trip and of the hopes which I held as a result of talks with leaders and people there.²

Some of those hopes have become realities. At that time the Suez Base was a center of controversy and of potential strife. Now, as a result of patient effort, in a spirit of conciliation, the problem of the Suez Base has been successfully resolved.

Another problem which was then concerning many of the leaders in the Middle East was that of the security of the area. It was clear that effective defense depended upon collective measures and that such measures, to be dependable, needed to be a natural drawing together of those who felt a sense of common destiny in the face of what could be a common danger. Here, too, there has been some encouraging progress.

A third problem which called for attention was the need for water to irrigate land. I mentioned in my report the possibility that the rivers flow-

ing through the Jordan Valley might be used to make this valley a source of livelihood rather than dispute. Since then Ambassador Eric Johnston has held talks with the governments of countries through which the River Jordan runs. They have shown an encouraging willingness to accept the principle of coordinated arrangements for the use of the waters. Plans for the development of the valley are well advanced. Ambassador Johnston is now on his fourth visit to the countries concerned in an effort to eliminate the small margins of difference which still exist.

A beginning has been made, as you see, in doing away with the obstacles that stand in the way of the aspirations of the Middle Eastern peoples. It is my hope—and that is the hope of which I would now speak—that the time has come when it is useful to think in terms of further steps toward stability, tranquillity, and progress in the Middle East.

The Arab-Israel Problem

What are the principal remaining problems? They are those which were unresolved by the armistices of 1949 which ended the fighting between Israelis and Arabs. Before taking up these problems specifically, I would first pay high tribute to what the United Nations has done to preserve tranquillity and to serve humanity in the area. Despite these indispensable efforts, three problems remain that conspicuously require to be solved.

¹ Made before the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, N. Y., on Aug. 26 (press release 517).

² BULLETIN of June 15, 1953, p. 831.

The first is the tragic plight of the 900,000 refugees who formerly lived in the territory that is now occupied by Israel.

The second is the pall of fear that hangs over the Arab and Israel people alike. The Arab countries fear that Israel will seek by violent means to expand at their expense. The Israelis fear that the Arabs will gradually marshal superior forces to be used to drive them into the sea, and they suffer from the economic measures now taken against them.

The third is the lack of fixed permanent boundaries between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

There are other important problems. But if these three principal problems could be dealt with, then the way would be paved for the solution of others.

These three problems seem capable of solution, and surely there is need.

Border clashes take an almost weekly toll of human lives and inflame an already dangerous mood of hatred. The sufferings of the Arab refugees are drawn out almost beyond the point of endurance. The fears which are at work, on each side, lead to a heavy burden of armament, which constitutes a serious drag on economic and social progress. Responsible leaders are finding it hard to turn their full attention and energies to the positive task of creating conditions of healthy growth.

Serious as the present situation is, there is a danger that, unless it improves, it will get worse. One ill leads to another, and cause and effect are hard to sort out. The atmosphere, if it worsens, could becloud clear judgments, making appear attractive what would in fact be reckless.

Both sides suffer greatly from the present situation, and both are anxious for what they would regard as a just and equitable solution. But neither has been able to find that way.

This may be a situation where mutual friends could serve the common good. This is particularly true since the area may not, itself, possess all of the ingredients needed for the full and early building of a condition of security and well-being.

The United States, as a friend of both Israelis and Arabs, has given the situation deep and anxious thought and has come to certain conclusions, the expression of which may help men of good will within the area to fresh constructive efforts. I speak in this matter with the authority of President Eisenhower.

Proposed Loan to Israel

To end the plight of the 900,000 refugees requires that these uprooted people should, through resettlement and—to such an extent as may be feasible—repatriation, be enabled to resume a life of dignity and self-respect. To this end, there is need to create more arable land where refugees can find permanent homes and gain their own livelihood through their own work. Fortunately, there are practical projects for water development which can make this possible.

All this requires money.

Compensation is due from Israel to the refugees. However, it may be that Israel cannot, unaided, now make adequate compensation. If so, there might be an international loan to enable Israel to pay the compensation which is due and which would enable many of the refugees to find for themselves a better way of life.

President Eisenhower would recommend substantial participation by the United States in such a loan for such a purpose. Also he would recommend that the United States contribute to the realization of water development and irrigation projects which would, directly or indirectly, facilitate the resettlement of the refugees.

These projects would, of course, do much more than aid in the resettlement of refugees. They would enable the people throughout the area to enjoy a better life. Furthermore, a solution to the refugee problem would help in eliminating the problem of recurrent incidents which have plagued and embittered the settlements on both sides of the borders.

Collective Security Measures

The second principal problem which I mentioned is that of fear. The nature of this fear is such that it is hardly within the capacity of the countries of the area, acting alone, to replace the fear with a sense of security. There, as in many other areas, security can be assured only by collective measures which commit decisive power to the deterring of aggression.

President Eisenhower has authorized me to say that, given a solution of the other related problems, he would recommend that the United States join in formal treaty engagements to prevent or thwart any effort by either side to alter by force the boundaries between Israel and its Arab neighbors. I hope that other countries would be will-

ing to join in such a security guaranty, and that it would be sponsored by the United Nations.

By such collective security measures the area could be relieved of the acute fears which both sides now profess. The families located near the boundaries could relax from the strain of feeling that violent death may suddenly strike them; the peoples of the area whose standards of living are already too low would no longer have to carry the burden of what threatens to become an armaments race if indeed it does not become a war; the political leadership of the area could devote itself to constructive tasks.

Problem of Boundaries

If there is to be a guaranty of borders, it would be normal that there should be prior agreement upon what the borders are. That is the third major problem. The existing lines separating Israel and the Arab States were fixed by the armistice agreements of 1949. They were not designed to be permanent frontiers in every respect; in part, at least, they reflected the status of the fighting at the moment.

The task of drawing permanent boundaries is admittedly one of difficulty. There is no single and sure guide, for each of two conflicting claims may seem to have merit. The difficulty is increased by the fact that even territory which is barren has acquired a sentimental significance. Surely the overall advantages of the measures here outlined would outweigh vastly any net disadvantages of the adjustments needed to convert armistice lines of danger into boundary lines of safety. In spite of conflicting claims and sentiments, I believe it is possible to find a way of reconciling the vital interests of all the parties. The United States would be willing to help in the search for a solution if the parties to the dispute should desire.

If agreement can be reached on these basic problems of refugees, fear, and boundaries, it should prove possible to find solutions for other questions, largely economic, which presently fan the flames of hostility and resentment.

It should also be possible to reach agreement on the status of Jerusalem. The United States would give its support to a United Nations review of this problem.

I have not attempted to enumerate all the issues on which it would be desirable to have a settlement; nor have I tried to outline in detail the form

which a settlement of any of the elements might take. I have tried to show that possibilities exist for an immeasurable improvement and that the possibilities do not require any nation taking action which would be against its interests, whether those interests be measured in terms of material strength or in terms of national prestige and honor. I have also, I trust, made clear that the Government of the United States is disposed to enlarge those possibilities by contributions of its own, if this be desired by those concerned.

Both sides in this strife have a noble past, a heritage of rich contributions to civilization; both have fostered progress in science and the arts. Each side is predominantly representative of one of the world's great religions. Both sides desire to achieve a good life for their people and to share, and contribute to, the advancements of this century.

At a time when a great effort is being made to ease the tension which has long prevailed between the Soviet and Western worlds, can we not hope that a similar spirit should prevail in the Middle East? That is our plea. The spirit of conciliation and of the good neighbor brings rich rewards to the people and to the nations. If doing that involves some burdens, they are burdens which the United States would share, just as we would share the satisfaction which would result to all peoples if happiness, contentment, and good will could drive hatred and misery away from peoples whom we hold in high respect and honor.

Mr. Nixon's Trip to Near East, Africa

White House press release dated August 23

At the request of the President and the Secretary of State, the Vice President will visit the Near East and Africa, probably during the month of November. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Nixon and by representatives of the Department of State. The definite time of departure and the precise itinerary will be announced later.

The purpose of the visit will be for the Vice President and his party to become acquainted with the leaders of countries in the area and to renew acquaintance with those he has met before, to hear their views, and to convey the sincere greetings of the people of the United States to the peoples of the area. He will carry the personal greetings of the President.

Increasing the Tempo of International Cooperation in Atomic Energy

by Willard F. Libby

Commissioner, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission¹

We have had a momentous and fruitful 2 weeks together here at this first International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

The benefits of this meeting have been great. Scientists knowing the same things separately increase their total knowledge in conferring with one another. Though possibly unable to tell one another anything new, the fact that another scientist has discovered the same knowledge working independently constitutes the final necessary scientific proof of essential truth. In this way has our total knowledge been greatly increased by this Conference. Let us hope that we shall meet again, perhaps in 3 years, to describe the progress made in the interim.

President Eisenhower, in his memorable address to the United Nations General Assembly on December 8, 1953, proposed that an International Atomic Energy Agency be established under the aegis of the United Nations. He proposed such an agency as an instrumentality to spread throughout the world knowledge which had been acquired by those nations with advanced atomic energy programs. Last September the United States and a number of other nations, believing the worldwide sharing of atomic knowledge to be imperative, agreed to press forward with the creation of an international agency. Since that time, a draft statute has been prepared and discussed by those nations, and it is my understanding that this draft statute will be ready for consideration in the immediate future. These preliminary discussions were held by Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the Union of

South Africa, and the United States of America.

However, the United States has taken steps to spread atomic knowledge in advance of the formation of the international agency. During the last

President Expresses Hope That Second Conference Will Be Held

Speaking before the American Club of Geneva on August 16, Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and of the U.S. delegation to the atoms-for-peace conference, stated:

"I have been reporting to the President periodically to try and keep him informed of the proceedings of this Conference. He is highly gratified by the Conference and I just received a message from him authorizing me to state that it is his hope that a second Conference will be convened at a later date to continue this great beginning of international cooperation. The interval between Conferences might be as much as 2 or 3 years and will, of course, be gaged to allow for a significant accumulation of new scientific knowledge during the period."

6 months it has been disclosing to the world a good deal of its fund of information gained through the American people's immense outlay of time and treasure and energies. We hope that the accomplishments of this Conference will increase the tempo of international cooperation in atomic energy. We are sure that this Conference has contributed in large measure to an improved understanding on the part of all nations of the present and future prospects for the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Such understanding is certain to be followed by constructive, cooperative action to develop these uses throughout the world.

¹ Address made before the U.N. International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva on Aug. 20.

Most of you here are aware of the effort which the United States is making to assist other peoples to develop their own atomic energy programs. However, the extent and variety of the measures which we are taking may not be fully known to all of you. I would like to review the present status and future possibilities for United States cooperation in training of technical personnel and exchange of technical data, materials, and equipment. By bringing this to your attention now, we hope that in the months to come there will be a marked increase in the opportunities for cooperative endeavors presented to the United States.

Forty-seven countries now receive shipments of radioisotopes from Oak Ridge. It is intended to facilitate this foreign distribution by an early substantial liberalization of the regulations applying. For some time, the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies has been offering a course in the handling of radioisotopes. In May of this year a special 4-week course began at Oak Ridge, with 30 scientists and technicians from 21 nations in attendance. The training they received was identical with that given to American scientists at the same school. In the future, a substantial percentage of the total enrollment in the course on radioisotope techniques will be reserved for students from countries other than the United States. The next course for foreign scientists will be offered in October.

Training Courses in U.S.

There are many training courses offered in the United States on the utilization of atomic energy in the fields of biology, medicine, and agriculture. These courses are open to students from all over the world. For example, pre- and post-doctoral training of from 1 to 2 years will be provided at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne Cancer Research Hospital, and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission projects at the University of California, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry. Courses in the medical application of atomic energy are available at the Harvard University Medical Physics Laboratory, the New England Deaconess Cancer Research Laboratory, and the Western Reserve University School of Medicine. The training offered by these institutions

provides 6 to 18 months of active participation with a research group. During this time the students gain experience under the direction of outstanding scientists in using the new tools which atomic energy has provided for their professions. American universities also give instruction in industrial hygiene for industries dealing with atomic materials in industrial medicine and in radiological physics.

In the majority of instances the students pay for their training; however, when funds for training are not available, it may be possible to arrange for financial assistance through programs administered by the Department of State.

Many countries at the present time badly need more people possessing the basic technical training necessary for participation in specialized nuclear-energy programs. Arrangements accordingly have been made for outstanding foreign students with scientific aptitudes to receive 1 to 2 years of such basic training at American universities.

A few weeks ago in Washington I had the pleasure of welcoming 23 distinguished physicians and surgeons from 11 countries who were about to begin a 5-week tour of American cancer hospitals and laboratories.² During the tour these doctors became acquainted with the research and clinical uses of radioisotopes and other weapons of atomic medicine in the battle against cancer. Two similar tours are planned for this fall.

As a means of disseminating information resulting from the progress of nuclear science in the United States, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has assembled technical libraries for presentation to those nations which desire them. A library, which at present occupies the equivalent of 250 feet of shelf space, consists of about 6,500 AEC research and development reports; 28 bound volumes of the Commission's *National Nuclear Energy Series* and 6 other casebound books published by the Commission; 11 volumes of the Commission's journal, *Abstracts of Nuclear Science*, which contain over 50,000 abstracts of the open literature on nuclear energy published everywhere in the world; and 55,000 catalog cards indexing the entire collection. Periodic additions are made to these libraries. The United States only asks that the countries receiving these libraries provide

² For a Department announcement concerning the tour, see BULLETIN of Aug. 15, 1955, p. 264.

in return their collections of similar official unclassified papers. The collection now on display at the United States exhibit has been given to the United Nations Library here in Geneva. A collection of works on particular aspects of nuclear science has already been provided to the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN).

Potential Source of Power

Since an increasing level of power generation is one of the prime factors in improving living standards, it is hardly surprising that the interest of people throughout the world is focused on the utilization of nuclear energy in the production of electric power.

Remembering that this use of the atom is new, we must caution that the development of conventional power sources should not be neglected. For the next few years the atom will not be a major source of power. It is in the future—perhaps 10 years from now—that we see it taking its rightful place as a primary source of power.

It is the aim of the United States to help other countries proceed, as rapidly as possible, toward the economic production of electric power from the atom. Harnessing a nuclear chain reaction, however, is a highly complex undertaking. The design and operation of a reactor requires scientific and technical personnel who are familiar with this new and complicated technology.

In recognition of this need, the United States has established a School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago.³ The purpose of the school is to provide advanced instruction in reactor technology. The school opened in March of this year with 30 students from 19 countries in addition to the American students in attendance. During the 7-month course the students receive instruction in reactor physics, reactor engineering, metallurgy of reactor materials, chemistry of the lanthanide and actinide elements, principles of separation processes, instruments, remote control, experimental reactor physics, and analytical procedures. A second course will begin in November and a third next March. When these men return to their homes, they will form nuclei around which may develop indigenous groups of atomic specialists.

The Government of the United States has con-

cluded agreements for cooperation in the civil uses of atomic energy with more than 25 nations and is prepared to conclude similar agreements with many more. The agreements call for exchanges of information in the application of atomic energy to biology, medicine, and agriculture. In addition, under these agreements the United States aids in the construction of research reactors, will contribute half the cost of the first reactor in each country, and furnishes the necessary fuel for these reactors.

Nearly a year ago the President authorized the Atomic Energy Commission to allocate 100 kilograms of enriched uranium for use in research reactors abroad and last June this amount was increased to 200 kilograms. Agreements for the sale of heavy water have been made with a number of countries at a price of \$28 per pound. The enriched uranium containing as much as 20 percent U-235 is to be leased at 4 percent per annum on the basis of \$25 per gram of contained U-235. A charge at this rate will be made for the U-235 consumed. Ordinary uranium metal will be sold at \$40 per kilogram. All of these prices and values are estimated so that the United States Government neither gains nor loses financially.

Research reactors, as you know, have many uses in themselves. These include production of radioisotopes; medical therapy; solid-state physics research; studies on nuclear properties of matter, such as cross sections for capture or scattering of neutrons, gamma ray spectrum induced by neutron capture, and radiation attenuation; reactor physics measurements; and reactor engineering experiments. The "swimming pool" reactor at the United States exhibit, which has been sold and transferred today to the Swiss Government, is one of the types of research reactors which the United States will help to build.

I should like to emphasize that each of these bilateral agreements states that it is the hope and expectation of both parties that the initial agreement for cooperation will lead to consideration of further cooperation extending to the design, construction, and operation of power reactors.

Providing Trained Technicians

The United States has no wish that any nation be dependent on American technicians for the operation of a nuclear power program. Experience in the operation of research reactors will provide

³ For Ambassador Morehead Patterson's address at the opening of the school, see *ibid.*, Apr. 4, 1955, p. 553.

a reservoir of trained engineers and scientists in the countries where such specialists are now lacking.

President Eisenhower, in his notable speech of last June 11,⁴ said:

If the technical and material resources of a single nation should not appear adequate to make effective use of a research reactor, we would support a voluntary grouping of the resources of several nations within a single region to acquire and operate it together.

These are regions throughout the world where governments well might consider the establishment of such cooperative ventures in the operation of research reactors.

The following countries have negotiated agreements for cooperation with the United States, received technical libraries, or have had students participating in one or more of our training programs: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Republic of China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Making the atom serve man is a long and laborious task. Atomic scientists and technicians must first be trained and given experience. Experimentation and development work must be carried on continuously. The job is not a short one, but with large measures of patience, faith, and imagination we can confidently anticipate the time when all men will realize the full potential of the atom.

Discussions on Conservation of Fishery Resources

Press release 510 dated August 23

Representatives of the Governments of Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and the United States will meet in Santiago, Chile, on September 14 for the purpose of holding conversations regarding the conservation of fishery resources in the waters of the South Pacific and to plan appropriate scientific and technical studies to that end.

⁴ *Ibid.*, June 27, 1955, p. 1027.

U.S. Requests Agenda Item on Peaceful Uses of Atom

Following is the text of a letter from Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U.S. Representative to the United Nations, to the Secretary-General.

U.N. doc. A/2038 dated August 19

NEW YORK, 18 August 1955

On behalf of the Government of the United States of America, I have the honour to request that the following item be included in the supplementary list for the provisional agenda of the tenth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly:¹

"Progress in developing international co-operation for the peaceful uses of atomic energy: reports of Governments."

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum is attached.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR.

Explanatory Memorandum

PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY: REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

During the past year, historic steps have been taken to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy for the benefit of all mankind. In addition to the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, significant progress has been made toward the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency. Moreover, international co-operation in this field has been advanced by various States through programmes of co-operation in developing regional and national efforts to promote the peaceful uses of the atom. All of the foregoing programmes affect the vital interests of Member States of the United Nations.

In recognition of the interest demonstrated by the General Assembly in this field, the United States believes that Member States would appreciate the opportunity to be further informed of new developments. It therefore requests that the above item be placed on the agenda of the tenth regular session of the General Assembly.

¹ For the provisional agenda and the U.S. request for inclusion of an item relating to atomic radiation, see BULLETIN of Aug. 29, 1955, p. 363.

The Ninth Year of the United Nations

EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS¹

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

The President to the Congress

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act, the ninth annual report on United States participation in the United Nations, covering the year 1954.

In a decade of trying years, the United Nations has developed from a blueprint for peace into a living, functioning organization. It was fitting that an impressive commemoration of the signing of the United Nations Charter ten years ago should have recently taken place in San Francisco to focus attention on the accomplishments and principles of the United Nations.

I was privileged to bring to this gathering a special message from the Congress expressing, on behalf of the people of the United States, our deep

desire for peace and our hope that all nations will join with us in a renewed effort for peace.

Out of the United Nations' many actions in 1954, the following are of special interest to the United States, for they worked to the benefit of American foreign policy.

1. Atomic Energy for Peace:

The atom has unlocked untold opportunities in the world of peaceful progress. I know of no better way to improve the lot of mankind and raise its hopes than by pushing ahead vigorously in the development of the atom for the purpose of peace. That is why I went before the General Assembly in 1953 to ask that all nations apply their ingenuity and resourcefulness in a program of international cooperation in this field.

The faith of the American people in the world's readiness for this challenge has not been disappointed. The progress in a short space of time has been dramatic.

I authorized Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., to announce to the General Assembly in the fall of 1954 the intention of the United States to make available 100 kg. of fissionable material to assist nations in their own programs.

On December 4, 1954, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "International Cooperation in Developing the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy." This was done with historic unanimity, after the rejection of Soviet amendments, 60 to 0.

By this resolution the Assembly endorsed the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency to organize the pooling of atomic knowledge and materials for peaceful ends, and decreed the holding of an international technical confer-

¹ Reprinted from *United States Participation in the United Nations: Report by the President to the Congress for the Year 1954*, H. Doc. 166, transmitted July 15; Department of State publication 5769, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (290 pp., 70 cents). "Review of the Ninth Year of the United Nations" is the introductory chapter of the report. The major portion of the report is divided into five parts: I. Maintenance of Peace and Security; II. Economic and Social Cooperation and Human Rights; III. Dependent Territories; IV. Legal Developments; V. Budgetary, Financial, and Administrative Matters. There are also six appendixes: I. Unified Command Emergency Relief Program for Korea; II. United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance; III. Contributions Received by UNRWA in Respect to Fiscal Year 1954 Pledges; IV. United Nations System; V. U.S. Representation in the United Nations System; VI. Documentary Publications on the United Nations.

ence under United Nations auspices to explore the promise of the atom and develop methods for its practical use. That conference—which may well be the broadest exchange of scientific and technical information in history—is to begin August 8 in Geneva.

United Nations' action in this field made the atoms-for-peace project into an instrument for constructive international progress. It reminded people the world over that the United States is their partner in their search for peace and plenty. It renewed also the hope for real participation by the Soviet Union—a hope which was central to the original proposal. We will welcome the participation of all interested nations in these activities. But we will not slow the wheels of progress if some do not choose to join with us.

2. *Prisoners in Communist China:*

Of all the important matters before the United Nations in 1954, none so strongly engaged the emotions of the American people as the case of the fighting men detained by the Chinese Communists. A historic 47-5 vote by the General Assembly condemned their detention and directed Secretary-General Hammarskjöld to leave no stone unturned to seek their release.

The limited success reached thus far proves: the potency of the United Nations in focusing world opinion; the diplomatic skill and irrepressible perseverance of Mr. Hammarskjöld in a most difficult task; the steady helpfulness of friendly nations whom divisive propaganda could not frighten away from us; and, by no means least important, the patience and wise self-restraint of our own people. May these qualities serve to convince Communist China that it should end the wrongful detention of all surviving United Nations prisoners, whatever their nationality. The prolonged anguish of these men and their nearest kin arouses the sympathies of the civilized world.

3. *Guatemala:*

The conflict in Guatemala was closer to our homeland than any other which the Security Council has ever faced. In June 1954 Guatemalan patriots began an armed revolt to eject a government whose Communist sponsorship was becoming ever more obvious and to restore a free government.

Immediately the pro-Communist government

invoked its right to be heard by the United Nations Security Council. The Council met forthwith. The Guatemalan representative demanded, with conspicuous Soviet backing, that the United Nations intervene to stop the revolt.

The United States Representative, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., insisted that the Soviet Union "stay out of this hemisphere"—a restatement of the Monroe Doctrine in contemporary terms. Further, he urged the Council to let the proper regional body—the Organization of American States—deal with the situation in Guatemala and neighboring countries. He pointed out that if the United Nations were to intervene in local disputes over the heads of responsible regional organizations, the entire system of regional security sanctioned by the United Nations Charter would be in jeopardy.

Today Guatemala is again securely restored to the community of free nations. A challenge by world communism within our hemisphere has been met and overcome.

4. *Disarmament and Security:*

Neither lasting peace nor the real reduction of international tensions can be realized until progress in disarmament becomes a fact. As nuclear capabilities have increased to staggering proportions, disarmament has become, literally, a problem of survival for all mankind.

In 1954, a subcommittee of Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union held its first round of private discussions. In five weeks of meetings newly detailed proposals were laid before the Soviet representative, but with no result.

But, in the General Assembly in September, the Soviets gave the appearance of reversing their adamant position and stated their acceptance of at least some principles of a sound program. We are carefully weighing this Soviet step, and the subsequent Soviet proposal in May 1955, in the broad restudy of United States disarmament policy which is now in progress.

By this continuing exploration in the disarmament field, as well as by recommendations for strengthening collective action against any future aggression, and by watchful influence over the dangerous areas of the world, the United Nations in 1954 continued to serve the cause of peace.

5. *Economic and Social Actions:*

The spectacular potentialities of the atom for peaceful purposes must not be allowed to overshadow the slow but sound progress of the United Nations in the economic and social field.

The most far-reaching new step in 1954 was the approval by the General Assembly of the establishment of an International Finance Corporation to stimulate the setting up and expansion of productive private enterprises in underdeveloped countries. The Corporation will be set up as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and will provide capital in private enterprises without requirement of government guarantees.

The work of the United Nations on behalf of refugees also received new impetus in a General Assembly decision authorizing the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to raise funds and undertake a four-year program designed to achieve permanent solutions for certain refugees in Europe, most of them still unsettled since World War II, who are not eligible for other aid programs. The United States strongly supported this decisive step to solve a distressing human problem.

We were able, in 1954, through the power of the United Nations in shaping world opinion, to further expose the repressive system of forced labor in Communist countries. The outstanding report of the United Nations *Ad Hoc* Committee on Forced Labor was officially considered for the first time by the Economic and Social Council, which subsequently condemned the use of forced labor for political and economic purposes. The United States Representative, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, was also able to expose before the General Assembly newly discovered facts and recent regulations which demonstrated that the system of forced labor had been extended with Soviet help to Communist China.

Other economic and social programs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies—including technical assistance, Korean reconstruction, aid to Palestine refugees, the Children's Fund, food and agricultural assistance, labor, health, and education—continued to help in making the United Nations known to millions of people around the globe as a living, constructive force. The United Nations Specialized Agencies, specifically the International Labor Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and

Cultural Organization, received the tribute of sudden participation by the U.S.S.R.

Whatever the reason for its changed attitude, we welcome it as further proof of the importance and world reputation of the Specialized Agencies; and also as an extension of points at which the Soviet rulers may—if they wish—broaden fruitful cooperation with the rest of the world. This development challenges the United States to maintain its watchfulness and constructive activity in all these fields in which the Soviet Union has at length shown an interest.

The United States Representatives have actively used the United Nations' forum to expound our ideas and ideals and reveal the fallacies of communism.

All these things have happened after reduction in the previous year of our American share of United Nations costs and while we worked out a program in which all Americans holding important office at the United Nations were screened in accordance with FBI procedures.

These are highlights from one year's activity in the United Nations' search for peace among nations. That year is chronicled in more detail in the attached report.

The vitality of the United Nations and American support for the United Nations were never more needed than now. We are in a period of great flux in international affairs. There are signs that the world may be entering a new phase in international relationships. For the first time since the United Nations Charter came into force, the Heads of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the U. S. S. R. will be meeting. They will, I hope, be able to identify the outstanding divisive issues and develop methods to try to solve them. I for one will enter these discussions with a full awareness of the opportunities offered by the United Nations to contribute to the peace of the world. If these meetings reach useful areas of agreement in the handling of international problems, then they will open new vistas looking toward further agreement. This can only mean that the United Nations will have new and wider opportunities to build upon the foundations thus laid.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE
July 15, 1955

The Secretary of State to the President

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, July 7, 1955

THE PRESIDENT:

The United Nations Participation Act (Public Law 264, 79th Congress) requires that the President transmit annually to the Congress a report on the participation of the United States in the activities of the United Nations. The Department of State has prepared this report for the calendar year 1954. The report is a comprehensive survey of all aspects of our Government's participation in the work of the United Nations and the various Specialized Agencies.

In this tenth anniversary year of the founding of the United Nations, I believe we can take genuine pride in making public at this time the full record of our constructive contribution to the work of the United Nations in the year just past.

I recommend that you approve the report for transmission to the Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

THE PRESIDENT,

The White House.

REVIEW OF THE NINTH YEAR OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly in 1954 unanimously endorsed U.S. plans for carrying out, in cooperation with other nations, President Eisenhower's "atoms for peace" proposals. At the same time it provided for U.N. participation in the implementation of these plans. This action reflected the enormous interest throughout the world in the potentialities for good in the peaceful use of atomic energy as well as the widespread concern aroused by the development of atomic and nuclear weapons. While the U.S.S.R. had rebuffed previous U.S. efforts to obtain its cooperation in carrying forward the President's proposal, it apparently felt constrained not to oppose, openly at least, the overwhelming consensus of the Assembly.

The implications for the future in the explosion of the first hydrogen bomb early in 1954 gave a new impetus to the continuing effort being made within the United Nations to reach agreement on a comprehensive and balanced disarmament program. Six months later a further impetus was

given to this effort by an apparent shift at the ninth General Assembly in the Soviet position on disarmament. This shift offered some hope of progress, though it may yet prove illusory. Both of these developments were reflected in the adoption by the Assembly, voting unanimously on this subject for the first time since 1946, of a resolution asking that the subcommittee of the five powers principally concerned, which had met in London in the spring of 1954, resume its private disarmament discussions.

The necessity of arrangements for collective action to meet Communist aggression, including the menace of subversion, was underscored once again in the summer of 1954 by the Communist advance in Indochina reflected in the Geneva accords. In September Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States concluded the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. In October, first the London and then the Paris accords were signed, looking toward the incorporation of the Federal Republic of Germany in a West European union and in NATO. In December the United States and the Republic of China concluded a Mutual Defense Treaty. These arrangements for the collective defense of the free world were all made within the framework of the United Nations.

The Communist threat to the Western Hemisphere represented by the situation in Guatemala during the first half of 1954 was met by the Guatemalans themselves, though the peace and security machinery of the Organization of American States (OAS) had been set in motion with respect to the problem. The U.S.S.R. vetoed a Security Council resolution referring the Guatemalan situation to the OAS in an obvious and ineffectual effort to impede the functioning in a regional dispute of the appropriate regional organization as provided in the U.N. Charter.

Efforts in 1954 to further security also encompassed measures designed to increase the solidarity of the free world by removing underlying causes of tension and dissatisfaction. The same powers that signed the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty reaffirmed in a Pacific Charter that, in accord with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, "they uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people and they will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to promote self-government and to secure the inde-

pendence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities." This proclamation answered the Communist contention that the West was promoting "colonialism" in seeking to assist the free countries of Asia to maintain their independence.

Through the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the free world continued its cooperative programs designed to strike at such basic causes of unrest as want and disease and to build the essential social and cultural bases for a stable and democratic society. The desire of the underdeveloped countries for economic assistance and the emphasis they place on self-determination, economic as well as political, were again in 1954 matters of primary importance both in the Economic and Social Council and at the General Assembly.

The U.S.S.R. again in 1954 made a contribution to the U.N. technical assistance program. It also joined two of the specialized agencies—the International Labor Organization and the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The full portent of this development was not immediately evident, but it obviously provided a broader scope for Soviet divisive tactics and called for vigilance on the part of the free world to insure that progress under the U.N. economic and social programs is not retarded.

Political and Security Questions

The fact that the General Assembly's Political Committee devoted almost half of its time at the ninth session to discussion of disarmament and peaceful uses of atomic energy was an accurate reflection of the paramount importance of these two questions in 1954. The Collective Measures Committee met only briefly. In its report it reaffirmed certain important principles of collective security, which were subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly. One of these principles, to which the United States attaches great importance, concerns the provision of logistic support to states desirous of contributing forces in support of U.N. collective measures but unable to equip, train, or support such forces from their own resources. The Assembly also decided to continue the committee on a standby basis.

In the field of pacific settlement, progress in 1954 was as usual uneven. The United Nations cannot impose solutions to problems of this character. It can and does, however, encourage and assist negotiations between the parties. In these negotia-

tions conflicting interests and hostile emotions must be reconciled, a necessarily slow process. Agreement was reached among the parties in October 1954 on a solution of the Trieste problem. The situation along the northern Greek frontiers had so improved that the Balkan Subcommittee of the Peace Observation Commission withdrew its observers from the area in August at the request of Greece. In Burma, the evacuation of some 7,000 foreign irregular forces and their dependents materially reduced the problem presented by the presence of these forces on Burmese territory. Progress was made during the year toward an agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbors on a plan for the development of the water resources of the Jordan Valley that would increase the economic resources of the area and facilitate the resettlement of Arab refugees, whose present unhappy status is a major cause of unrest in the Palestine area. In North Africa, negotiations between France and Tunisia not only reduced tension in that protectorate but also brought hope for a comparable development in Morocco. On the other hand, Communist intransigence continued to block any progress toward the unification of Korea. There was no modification in South African racial policies, discussed perennially in the General Assembly, and the situation in Kashmir remained unchanged.

Three new cases were brought before the Security Council during the year: a Thai appeal for U.N. observation, which the U.S.S.R. vetoed; the Guatemalan complaint, the first case involving a situation in the Western Hemisphere to be brought before the Council; and the Soviet attack on a U.S. plane, which the United States brought to the attention of the Council without requesting any action. The great majority of Security Council meetings, however, were concerned with the enforcement of the General Armistice Agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbors, specifically those with Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. For the first time the U.S.S.R. intervened actively in the discussion of the Palestine question, using its veto to impede settlement in two instances. These vetoes, together with the Soviet vetoes in the Thai and Guatemalan cases, demonstrated once again the U.S.S.R.'s determination to try to prevent effective Council action. However, the impact of the majority opinion was still felt in the two Palestine disputes; Thailand announced its intention of taking its appeal to the General Assembly if the

situation warranted; and the Organization of American States was not deterred from initiating a proposed course of action by the Soviet veto of the Security Council resolution referring the dispute to it.

At the General Assembly's ninth session, September 18–December 17, action tending to accentuate free-world differences was for the most part avoided, the major exception occurring in connection with non-self-governing territories outside the trusteeship system. The statements by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles during the session, in which they emphasized U.S. willingness to negotiate and its determination to explore every possible avenue of peaceful settlement, reassured those who, deriving some hope from the Soviet "peace offensive," feared an inflexible attitude on the part of the United States toward the U.S.S.R. The positions taken in the Assembly debate by Ambassador Lodge and other members of the U.S. delegation served further to demonstrate the reasonableness of the U.S. position. Moreover, the delegation's willingness to negotiate differences of opinion and to give due weight to the views of others on problems in the economic and social field presenting serious difficulties for the United States led other free-world members to show a spirit of accommodation toward U.S. views on these matters.

Of especial interest from the U.S. point of view was the Assembly action in the case of the United Nations Command personnel detained by the Chinese Communists in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. This case was brought before the Assembly as an urgent and important matter by the U.S. Government in its capacity as the Unified Command in Korea. On December 10 the General Assembly declared that the detention and imprisonment of the 11 American members of the United Nations Command and the detention of all other captured personnel of the United Nations Command desiring repatriation were a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and condemned the trial and conviction of prisoners of war illegally detained by the Chinese Communists. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General in the name of the United Nations to seek the release of all captured United Nations Command personnel still detained by the Chinese Communists and to make continuing and unremitting efforts to this end. The Secretary-General left New York on December 30 to discuss

this matter directly with Chinese Communist officials.

An unusually large number of resolutions were adopted by the ninth General Assembly with only the Soviet bloc opposed, the course of the session having renewed support for the U.S. position on free-world-Communist issues. This was highlighted in the adoption, by a large majority and with only the Soviet bloc voting negatively, of a resolution on Korea approving the report of the U.N. side on the Geneva political conference held pursuant to the Korean armistice and the Assembly resolution of August 1953. This report upheld the basic U.N. principles with respect to the unification of Korea and placed the responsibility for failure to reach agreement at Geneva squarely where it belonged—on the Communists.

The Assembly took no substantive action on the highly controversial questions concerning Tunisia, Morocco, Cyprus, and the western part of New Guinea, the last two of which were on its agenda for the first time. Action on the two items concerned with South African racial policies was relatively restrained. Discussion of the Palestine question was confined to the relief and rehabilitation efforts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. The Assembly expressed satisfaction with developments in Burma and continued its Good Offices Committee working on the membership stalemate. Soviet-bloc cold-war items charging the United States with aggression and with warmongering and charging the Republic of China, together with the United States, with piracy were disposed of quickly; and the Communist position was decisively rejected.

Soviet efforts to unseat the Chinese representatives and to seat the Chinese Communists in the United Nations and the specialized agencies, pursued consistently but somewhat perfunctorily in every U.N. body, were again in 1954 entirely unsuccessful.

Economic and Social Cooperation

The pressing problem of the economic development of underdeveloped countries was again in 1954 the focal point of U.N. activities in the economic field. The U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance continued to grow, and further steps were taken to meet the problem of financing economic development in underdevel-

oped countries. The General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee devoted a large part of its time at the ninth session to this problem. The results were on the whole constructive and were undoubtedly influenced in considerable measure by the United States decision to support the establishment of an International Finance Corporation, which had been under consideration in the United Nations for some years. A principal purpose of the projected corporation will be to stimulate private investment in underdeveloped countries in the form of loans made available to private enterprise without the government guaranty required in the case of International Bank loans.

Definitive action on another proposal, strongly advocated by the underdeveloped countries—the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development—was deferred since the reaction of the largest potential contributors to such a fund continued to be unfavorable. The Assembly expressed the hope, however, that this fund would be established as soon as practicable and, toward this end, continued certain consultative arrangements. The U.S. delegation again tied any possible U.S. support of such a fund to internationally supervised worldwide disarmament.

As the result of a U.S. initiative in the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly for the first time adopted a comprehensive set of recommendations designed to stimulate the international flow of private capital. This action was widely regarded as offsetting the "nationalization resolution" adopted in 1952 by the seventh General Assembly, which had stressed the right of countries to dispose of their natural resources without any counterbalancing provisions concerning the rights and interests of foreign private investors.

The Assembly once again strongly endorsed the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and approved a comprehensive set of recommendations on the organization of the program developed by the Economic and Social Council. At the pledging conference for 1955, 60 governments, not including the United States, made pledges, representing an increase of approximately 15 percent over the pledges for 1954. A United States pledge to this program, it was hoped, could be made if the Congress appropriated funds during its 1955 session.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1954 made new loans for economic

development amounting to \$292.6 million to 14 member countries besides providing technical guidance on a wide range of economic development problems.

These steps designed to assist the underdeveloped countries particularly were paralleled by steps, both in the United Nations and the specialized agencies, directed toward various aspects of the more general problem of worldwide economic expansion. The world economic situation was closely examined, and a series of recommendations adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for dealing with particular aspects of the general economic situation, such as full employment, international trade, and commodity problems.

The Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which was negotiated under U.N. auspices though it is not a U.N. instrument, convened in their ninth session late in 1954. Besides regular business items, their agenda called for a complete review of the General Agreement in the light of 7 years of experience with it. The Contracting Parties, in reviewing the application of the General Agreement, were particularly concerned with such problems as possible adjustments in the agreement to accommodate the wide divergence in levels of economic development among them and possible modifications in the provisions concerning balance-of-payments restrictions, agricultural quotas, and export subsidies.

A new development in the commodity field in 1954 was the Economic and Social Council's establishment of a Commission on International Commodity Trade to deal with problems of instability in world commodity markets. This action, urged by the primary commodity producing countries, was opposed by the United States as not likely to be effective. Though elected to membership on the Commission, the United States is not, at this time, participating in the work of the Commission.

Carrying forward work already begun on the surplus disposal problem, the Food and Agriculture Organization in the course of the year formulated a set of "Principles of Surplus Disposal" and established a consultative subcommittee in this field to assist member countries in developing suitable means of surplus disposal.

Besides the continuing activities of the specialized agencies in the transport and communications field, two international conferences concerned with

transport problems were held in 1954. An international conference at U.N. Headquarters on customs formalities for the temporary importation of private road vehicles and for tourism produced two treaties that are expected to facilitate international travel, an important factor in economic and social progress. An international conference held in London under British sponsorship, with U.N. collaboration, drew up a convention for the prevention of the pollution of the seas and coasts by oil, a problem that has been under consideration in the United Nations on several occasions.

Such agencies as the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, and the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continued in 1954 activities in the fields of labor standards, disease eradication, and education designed to increase productivity—another essential factor in economic development. A World Population Conference held under U.N. auspices in 1954 discussed such problems as what can be done to achieve a better balance between natural resources and population.

Acting on a U. S. initiative, both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 1954 again condemned the existence of forced labor, which the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Forced Labor had shown to exist primarily in Communist countries. The International Labor Organization placed this problem on the agenda for its 1956 conference in order to see what further steps it might take to combat this outrage against fundamental human rights and the dignity of man.

At its ninth session the General Assembly authorized the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees to undertake a new program designed to achieve permanent solutions to the problems of certain of the refugees under his mandate set adrift primarily by World War II and subsequent political developments who continue in refugee status and are unable to make their full contribution to the economic and social life of the community. The solution envisaged involves primarily integration of these refugees in the present countries of residence but also resettlement overseas. The program, which will continue till the end of 1958, will be financed by voluntary contributions, and countries in which the refugees are now living have been requested to give assurances that they will assume full financial responsibility for any refugees within the scope of the program remaining in their territories after that time.

The new program thus promises a final disposition of this problem, and the United States therefore fully supported the Assembly's action.

The General Assembly at its ninth session also continued until 1960 the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and urged all governments to give the financial support necessary for the continuation of the program of the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA).

U.N. activities in 1954 directed toward social and cultural advancement followed established patterns and continued to be for the most part complementary to those in the economic field. Discussion in the General Assembly's Social Committee at the ninth session was again relatively harmonious. The United States voted for 9 of the 12 resolutions adopted, abstained on 2, and opposed 1. On the ground that present circumstances are not propitious, the United States voted against the resolution requesting the Economic and Social Council to prepare recommendations on the Draft Covenant on Freedom of Information. The object of this resolution was to facilitate Assembly consideration of this draft not later than at its 11th session.

The Assembly's consideration of human rights was again focused in 1954 on the two draft covenants, the Human Rights Commission at its 1954 session having postponed until 1955 action on the revised U.S. proposal for a U.N. human rights action program after only brief consideration. The United States reiterated that it does not intend to sign either the two draft covenants or the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, and it abstained on the Assembly's resolutions concerning the draft covenants and the status of women in private law.

The Economic and Social Council returned to the Human Rights Commission two draft resolutions on self-determination adopted by the Commission at its 1954 session. The first of these resolutions related to the "right to economic self-determination." The second proposed the establishment of a "Good Offices Commission" to function in connection with alleged denials of the right of self-determination. At the ninth General Assembly, the Council's action in returning these two draft resolutions to the Commission was severely criticized by some members, and the Assembly requested the Commission to complete its recommendations on self-determination, in-

cluding the right of peoples and nations to "permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources." The United States succeeded in having this original text amended to include a reference to "the rights and duties of states under international law" so as to permit a more balanced discussion of this question in the future.

The most salient development during the year with respect to other aspects of U.N. activities in the social and cultural field concerned the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). At its eighth Conference held in Montevideo, agreement was reached that the UNESCO program for 1957-58 should stress only a limited number of significant projects. It was also decided to make the UNESCO Executive Board representative of governments and to amend the Staff Regulations to give the Director General the authority he considered necessary to assure that the Secretariat would meet the high standards of conduct and integrity required by the UNESCO constitution. The Conference agreed to reduce the U.S. percentage contribution to UNESCO from 33.3 to 30 percent.

Other developments of particular note in the social and cultural field of U.N. activity during the year were the U.S. ratification of the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, and the General Assembly's decision, in connection with its consideration of the accomplishment of the U.N. Children's Fund in 1954, to recommend the establishment of a special international day of observance for children.

Dependent Territories

U.N. consideration of problems concerning dependent peoples continued in 1954 to reflect the sharp division of opinion that exists among free-world members on the "colonial question." This division, which was evident in the discussions of the Trusteeship Council, of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, was most marked in the case of non-self-governing territories outside the trusteeship system.

The Trusteeship Council, which exercises international supervision over the administration of the 11 trust territories, held two meetings in 1954 in the course of which it reviewed developments in

all 11 territories on the basis of the reports submitted annually on these territories by the administering authorities. In the case of the four West African trust territories, the Council also had before it the reports of its Visiting Mission to these territories. Progress was noted in all of the trust territories, and the Council adopted detailed recommendations on each.

Of particular interest to the United States was the action taken by the Council on the Marshalllese petition concerning the "fallout" of radioactive particles from the hydrogen bomb exploded March 1, 1954, in the Pacific Proving Ground, located in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under U.S. administration. When the Marshalllese petition came before the Trusteeship Council for examination, the Council, with the United States concurring, expressed deep regret over the accident, noted the steps taken by the administering authority to care for those Marshalllese affected, and expressed satisfaction that their health had been restored. The Council also recommended that, should further tests prove necessary to world peace and security, the administering authority take such precautions as would insure against any inhabitants of the territory being again endangered and urged that "prompt and sympathetic attention be given to all claims for damages." The United States had already stated that in the future "all possible precautionary measures" would be taken.

Another trust territory development of special interest in 1954 concerned the unification movement in British and in French Togoland. A new factor in the Togolands question was a British memorandum to the U.N. Secretary-General stating that the United Kingdom would be unable to continue administering British Togoland as a trust territory after the Gold Coast achieves its independence. The United Kingdom further expressed the opinion that integration with the Gold Coast was the wish of the majority of the inhabitants of British Togoland and asked the General Assembly to request the Trusteeship Council to ascertain the best method of enabling the people of this territory to express their wishes concerning its future. The Assembly therefore asked the Council, with the assistance of a special Visiting Mission, to work out arrangements to this end and to report to the Assembly's 10th session.

The General Assembly as usual in 1954 adopted a number of resolutions on general trusteeship

matters. One of these, which the United States supported but which was opposed by the other administering authorities, sought to increase the participation of indigenous inhabitants of trust territories in the work of the Trusteeship Council through the regular Visiting Mission and petition procedures. Another, which was also opposed by the administering authorities other than the United States, recommended steps to promote the attainment of self-government or independence by trust territories. The United States abstained on this resolution because it included among the steps recommended the establishment of at least approximate timetables for the achievement of these goals, and the United States did not consider such a procedure realistic.

The unsolved problem of the international status of South-West Africa was again considered by the General Assembly at its ninth session. This territory is the only mandate that has not either attained independence or been placed under trusteeship, and successive U.N. committees have tried unsuccessfully to negotiate with the Union of South Africa—the mandatory power—an agreement that would carry out the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice in 1951. The Court held that supervisory functions over the administration of South-West Africa should be exercised by the United Nations to the same degree as by the League of Nations and should conform so far as possible to the procedures of the League. In 1954 the General Assembly referred to the Court the question of the proper Assembly voting procedure pursuant to this opinion in carrying out the supervisory functions formerly exercised by the League. It also urged the Union to cooperate with the committee established by the Assembly to perform these functions and reiterated that the normal way of modifying the international status of South-West Africa would be to place it under trusteeship.

The General Assembly adopted six resolutions at its ninth session with respect to non-self-governing territories outside the trusteeship system. Four of these resolutions were of a much more controversial nature than those adopted on trust territories, and the United States voted against three of them. These concerned the voluntary transmission of political information, consideration by the Committee on Information of problems common to certain regional groups of territories, and procedures to enable the Assembly to

determine when territories cease to be non-self-governing. The United States also voted against that paragraph in the resolution approving the cessation of transmission of information on Greenland that asserts the competence of the Assembly to decide whether a non-self-governing territory "has or has not attained a full measure of self-government." It is the U.S. view that, while the interpretation of the words "non-self-governing territory" as they appear in the charter is a matter of concern to the General Assembly, the decision whether from the constitutional point of view a specific territory has become self-governing is a decision that can only be made by the administering authority and that the Assembly's role in this regard is limited to such matters as "discussion, expression of views, and recommendations."

For the second consecutive year, Belgium did not participate in the work of the Committee on Information. The committee, following its accustomed practice of emphasizing each year one of the functional fields on which information is transmitted under article 73 (e) of the charter, focused in 1954 on economic conditions in non-self-governing territories.

Outside the U.N. system, the Caribbean Commission and the South Pacific Commission continued in their respective regions their advisory and consultative activities in the economic and social field. These activities, which are very similar to those undertaken under U.N. auspices on behalf of dependent peoples, are thoroughly consistent with the objectives of the charter and increasingly involve cooperation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The United States is a member of both Commissions.

Legal Developments

In response to a request of the eighth General Assembly, the International Court of Justice in 1954 delivered an advisory opinion on the question of the Assembly's right on any grounds to refuse to give effect to a compensation award by the U.N. Administrative Tribunal to a U.N. staff member whose contract had been terminated without his assent. The Assembly's inquiry related to the indemnities awarded in 1953 by the Administrative Tribunal to 11 former Secretariat employees of U.S. nationality whose contracts had been terminated by the Secretary-General after they had refused, when questioned by official U.S. investigat-

ing bodies, to answer questions concerning their suspected connections with subversive activities. The United States argued before the Court that the Assembly has the right to refuse to give effect to Administrative Tribunal awards, but the Court, with three judges dissenting, ruled against the U.S. position.

At the ninth General Assembly the United States expressed strong disagreement with this opinion but said it would nevertheless adhere to its traditional policy of respecting the Court's authority and competence. At the same time it was successful in obtaining Assembly action to insure that the awards would not be paid out of funds appropriated by the U.S. Congress. It also succeeded in obtaining the Assembly's acceptance of the principle of judicial review of Administrative Tribunal decisions so that such decisions would not in the future be final.

Among the contentious cases before the International Court of Justice in 1954 were two brought early in the year by the United States against the U.S.S.R. and Hungary. These cases concerned the U.S. aircraft forced down and seized in Hungary late in 1951 and the detention and trial of its crew. The U.S.S.R. and Hungary, however, refused to submit to the Court's jurisdiction in this matter, and the Court therefore ordered both cases removed from the list.

Two of the legal questions before the Assembly in 1954 were the result of a U.S. initiative in which several other interested governments joined. One concerned the Continental Shelf and the other high seas fisheries. Since problems relating to the high seas and territorial waters have given rise to an increasing number of international disputes, the United States wished the General Assembly to begin in 1955 at its 10th session consideration of high seas problems, taking as its starting point the Draft Articles on the Continental Shelf prepared by the International Law Commission. The Assembly preferred, however, to ask the Commission to complete its work on the regime of the high seas, the regime of territorial waters, and all related problems in time for their consideration as a whole by the Assembly in 1956 at its 11th session.

In proposing the fisheries item, the United States had in mind the necessity of an understanding of the technical and administrative aspects of the question of international conservation and regulation of fisheries. It therefore cosponsored a resolution, which the Assembly adopted, provid-

ing for the holding in April 1955 at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome of an international technical conference to make recommendations on the problem of the international conservation of the living resources of the sea.

The United States voted against the ninth Assembly resolution establishing a new Special Committee on the Definition of Aggression, which is to submit a draft definition to the Assembly in 1956. The United States took the position that the term "aggression" should be left undefined, since an incomplete or unbalanced formula could prove dangerous.

Administrative Matters

Increasing efficiency in the operation of the United Nations during 1954 was reflected in a decrease in the organization's assessments against member states in 1955 of some \$1.6 million. The U.S. percentage share of this budget continues to be 33.33 percent. The General Assembly at its ninth session gave general approval to a plan for the reorganization of the Secretariat submitted by the Secretary-General with a view to increased effectiveness and economy. The Secretary-General estimated that his proposals, when and if given full effect, would result in an approximate saving of \$2 million gross.

Developments in 1954 with respect to the Administrative Tribunal awards have been noted above. Further progress was also made during the year in the carrying out of Executive Orders 10422 and 10459, designed to insure that U.S. citizens of doubtful loyalty are not employed in international organizations. No problems have arisen in applying the provisions of these Executive orders to applicants for employment, but in the case of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) certain problems arose in connection with a number of employees. However, at the Unesco General Conference the Staff Regulations were amended to meet the Director General's view, with which the United States did not agree, that he lacked the power to dismiss employees of U.S. citizenship on whom the United States had submitted adverse loyalty findings. The Director General moved promptly on the basis of this Conference action, and by the end of the year this problem appeared on the way toward solution.

There was one further development on the administrative side of the United Nations in 1954 that was of particular interest to the United States—the ninth General Assembly's decision to postpone until the 10th session action on the Secretary-General's tax equalization proposal. This proposal concerns the very complicated situation created by the fact that only U.S. citizens located at Headquarters in New York remain subject to national income taxes and by the U.N. practice of reimbursing employees for any such taxes paid on U.N. income. The United States recognized the justice of the claim of other governments that they should not be required to pay two-thirds of the cost of reimbursing taxes to U.S. nationals on the Secretariat. Since the effect of the Secretary-General's plan was to shift the cost of tax equalization from the total membership to those members continuing to assess national taxes, the United States urged the Assembly to postpone action on the proposal for one more year to give the United States the opportunity further to explore the possibility of reaching a more satisfactory solution to this problem. However, the United States agreed that, if a more satisfactory solution could not be found within the year, the United States would not oppose a decision by the 10th Assembly to grant relief to other governments along the lines proposed by the Secretary-General.

U.N. Command Protests Attack on Unarmed Training Plane

Following is the text of a letter dated August 18 from Maj. Gen. Harlan C. Parks, USAF, senior member of the United Nations Command component of the Military Armistice Commission in Korea, to the senior Communist representative on the Commission.

On 17 August 1955 at about 1530 hours our time, 1500 hours your time, a single engine training aircraft of our side, while on a routine training mission, was fired upon by personnel of your side in the approximate vicinity of latitude 38 degrees 20 minutes 10 seconds north, longitude 127 degrees 33 minutes 15 seconds east. This unprovoked hostile act was clearly witnessed by United Nations Command ground observers who saw your side open fire while the defenseless plane was over the demilitarized zone, and subject it to continuous

murderous and devastating ground fire until the aircraft crashed into the territory under the military control of your side.

This aircraft carried no armament whatsoever and was performing a routine training flight when it inadvertently intruded over the demilitarized zone; however, it committed no acts that could possibly be construed as hostile. Despite these facts, your trigger-happy gunmen, without warning or without waiting to ascertain if the aircraft would positively intrude into your territory, opened fire without provocation while the plane was still over the demilitarized zone.

The military demarcation line is difficult at best to positively identify from the air. That inadvertent intrusions by both sides would inevitably occur was recognized and provided for in the drafting of the Armistice Agreement.

Since the signing of the armistice, planes of your side have intruded over the demarcation line into the territory of our side on 53 different occasions. Each of these intrusions was carefully tracked and plotted by both visual and radar observation, as well as frequently by aerial observation, by our side. In all of these cases, our side gave your aircraft pilots the benefit of the doubt that their intrusion was inadvertent and in not a single instance was either AA ground fire or air-to-air fire directed against them.

This unbroken record of the compliance with the spirit of the Armistice Agreement and humane attitude by our side is in sharp contrast to the long list of inhumane atrocities perpetrated by your side, of which the incident of August 17 is but the latest. Since the signing of the armistice, aircraft of our side which have similarly inadvertently intruded the demilitarized zone or your territory have been subjected almost without exception to your unprovoked ground AA fires. In the past 10 months alone there have been 9 previous officially recorded instances in which U.N.C. aircraft have been fired upon by your trigger-happy gunners who seem to derive a fiendish delight in firing against unarmed aircraft incapable of returning their fire. As a result of these previous cited instances, three of our aircraft were damaged and two of our crewmen were killed.

Several times in the recent months it has been necessary for me to protest the wanton murders and acts of inhumanity committed by your side. And now, despite the oft repeated protestations of peaceful intention and good will expressed by

you and other leaders of your side, I must again protest most strongly against this latest violation by the KPA/Crv side of the spirit of the Armistice Agreement and of the rules of conduct observed by all civilized nations. I demand that the pilot and passenger of this aircraft be returned immediately to United Nations Command control¹ and that the personnel responsible for this provocative act be punished in accordance with paragraph 13E of the Armistice Agreement.

Japan's Accession to GATT

Press release 508 dated August 22

The Executive Secretary of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade announced on August 11 that more than two-thirds of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement have cast favorable votes on a decision for the accession of Japan to the General Agreement. Accordingly, Japan will become a Contracting Party on September 10, 1955, and, as previously indicated,² the tariff concessions negotiated between the United States and Japan will become effective on the same date.

In accordance with the provisions of the Protocol for the Accession of Japan, U.S. concessions to countries other than Japan in connection with the negotiations for Japan's accession will be made effective 30 days after such countries notify the Executive Secretary that their concessions to Japan are being placed in effect. The Governments of Canada and Denmark have given notification that their concessions to Japan will become effective on September 10, 1955, and the concessions made by the United States to Canada and Denmark, in consideration of their concessions to Japan, will go into effect on the same date. Concessions on the items listed below are being withheld until further notice because the countries to which they were made have not given notice of the effective date of their concessions to Japan.

The President has notified the Secretary of the Treasury of the effective date for the concessions to Japan, Canada, and Denmark.

¹ On Aug. 21 the Communist delegation reported to the Military Armistice Commission that the passenger, Capt. Charles W. Brown, USA, had been killed and the pilot, Lt. Guy H. Bumpass, USAF, seriously injured. The latter was turned over to U.N. authorities on Aug. 23.

² BULLETIN of Aug. 8, 1955, p. 226.

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury³

DENVER, COLORADO, August 22, 1955.

Reference is made to my proclamation of July 22, 1955, carrying out the Protocol of Terms of Accession by Japan to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and for other purposes.

Pursuant to the procedure described in Part I(b)(1) of that Proclamation, I hereby notify you that all items in Part I of Schedule XX to the Protocol for the accession of Japan, with the exception of the items specified below, shall not be withheld pursuant to paragraph 4 of said Protocol on and after September 10, 1955. The items which shall continue to be withheld until further notice are as follows:

Item designation :	Description ⁴
38.	<i>Extracts, dyeing and tanning, not containing alcohol: Oak</i>
301 [identified only as to the matter related to the rate of 56¼¢ per ton].	<i>Iron in pigs and iron kettledge:</i>
717 (c).	<i>Fish, dried and unsalted, other than cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk (except shark fins)</i>
720 (a) (2).	<i>Herring, whole or beheaded, but not further advanced, if hard dry-smoked</i>
1409 [second].	<i>Sulphite wrapping paper not specially provided for</i>
1531 [first].	<i>Coin purses, change purses, bill-folds, bill cases, bill rolls, bill purses, banknote cases, currency cases, money cases, card cases, license cases, pass cases, passport cases, letter cases, and similar flat leather goods; all the foregoing wholly or in chief value of leather other than reptile leather</i>
1531 [second].	<i>Articles provided for in paragraph 1531, Tariff Act of 1930, if wholly or in chief value of reptile leather and permanently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drinking, dining or luncheon, sewing, manicure, or similar sets</i>
1536 [first].	<i>Candles</i>

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

³ 20 Fed. Reg. 6211.

⁴ Material in italics is not part of the memorandum but has been supplied for convenience.

Arrangements With India Concerning Rhesus Monkeys

Press release 513 dated August 24

The Departments of State, Commerce, and Health, Education, and Welfare announced on August 24 that arrangements have been successfully concluded for the continuing availability to the United States of rhesus monkeys from India for medical research and the production of vaccine.

In March the Indian Government embargoed the export of rhesus monkeys to all destinations. A principal consideration in the action was related to certain incidents involving loss or injury of monkeys in transit.

The Indian Government, however, recognized the extreme importance of a continuing supply of rhesus monkeys for medical research and poliomyelitis vaccine production, and the embargo was modified in April to permit the export to the United States of rhesus monkeys needed for poliomyelitis research and the production of vaccine. This action was taken pending the establishment of comprehensive procedures governing exports for medical research purposes. Assurances were given of humane treatment of the monkeys by responsible parties.

The more comprehensive arrangements just announced supplant the interim arrangements reached earlier this year, which had been extended from their original expiration date, June 30. Representatives of the Departments of State and Health, Education, and Welfare expressed their pleasure with the cooperative spirit of their conversations with Indian officials in New Delhi which led to the broader understanding.

Under the new arrangements, the Government of India has agreed to the export of rhesus monkeys to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1956, in quantities sufficient to meet U.S. needs. They are to be used solely for medical research and for the production of vaccine. The Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, on the basis of its recent nationwide survey of the needs for rhesus monkeys in medical research and vaccine production, will certify bona fide users. Exports from India will continue to go through regular commercial channels. The trade will proceed through Indian exporters approved by the Indian Government and in possession of firm orders from American importers who have submitted with each

order a certification issued by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Loan to Pakistan for Port at Karachi

The World Bank announced on August 5 that it had made a loan of various currencies amounting to \$14.8 million for port improvements at Karachi, the capital of Pakistan and only port of West Pakistan. The loan will help to finance the reconstruction and modernization of the cargo berths and facilities of the east wharves which handle 60 percent of the traffic that passes through the port. The wharves were built at the turn of the century and have so deteriorated that improvements are needed to avoid serious interruption in the normal flow of goods into and out of West Pakistan. The project, scheduled to be finished by 1952, will facilitate the movement of freight, speed up the turn-around time of vessels, and increase the capacity of the port.

The port of Karachi now handles about 3 million tons of cargo annually. The volume of cargo handled at the east wharves has nearly doubled since partition in 1947, and about three-quarters of it is imports. Since the east wharves were designed primarily to handle exports of wheat and cotton, the predominance of imports has made it necessary to change the layout and to have a different type of handling and storage facilities. Furthermore the structures have become so dilapidated from age and intensive use that operations are unsafe.

The estimated cost of the project is \$24.4 million. The Bank's loan of \$14.8 million will be used to pay for imported equipment, materials, and services. The local currency costs of the project, as well as the cost of other works needed to improve harbor services, will be met by the Port Trust from its earnings and reserve funds.

ICA Finances Railroad Ties for Branch Lines in Korea

The International Cooperation Administration announced on August 7 that a \$500,000 authorization for the purchase of badly needed railroad ties for the Korean National Railways had been issued as part of its program to help build Korea's defensive and economic strength. The authoriza-

tion is expected to finance the purchase of more than 120,000 cross ties, 3,000 bridge ties, and 133 sets of switch ties for branch lines of the Korean railway system.

While the main lines are generally in good condition due to maintenance work by the military, which has used them for logistical support, the branch lines have deteriorated to the point where half the ties are rotten on many stretches. Trains traveling over such sections must drastically reduce speeds to avoid derailment or other accidents.

In all, the Korean National Railways operates 2,700 miles of tracks, which are supported by almost 6 million ties of various types. Railroad experts estimate that about 600,000 ties are rotten and predict another 360,000 will decay during 1955 and 1956.

Certification of Invoices Eliminated

The Treasury Department announced on August 15 that new customs regulations eliminating all requirements for consular certification of invoices covering merchandise imported into the United States will be effective October 1, 1955.¹ The certification procedure has been found not to be necessary in carrying out the responsibilities of the Bureau of Customs. Its elimination will promote the President's program to remove unwarranted burdens on international trade.

Currently, for many shipments foreign suppliers must obtain certification by the nearest U. S. consul of an invoice form (Foreign Service form 138) listing such information as the names of the shipper and consignee, selling price of the merchandise, its character, amount to be shipped, etc. Under the new regulations this certification of invoices will be abolished as of October 1, with a special customs invoice to be substituted at some later date. Until the new invoice form is available, shippers will continue to use Foreign Service form 138, but no certification will be necessary after the effective date.

The new procedure will reduce paperwork for both customs and foreign trade interests and will relieve foreign shippers of a \$2.50 certification fee which they now have to pay on each transaction.

¹ For text of amendments to the customs regulations, see 20 *Fed. Reg.* 5914.

Increased Duties on Imported Bicycles

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT

White House press release dated August 19

The President has found that the American bicycle industry has suffered serious injury or is threatened with serious injury from increased imports within the meaning of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act and issued a proclamation granting relief to the domestic industry in the form of increased duties on imported bicycles.

The President said that, while he concurred with the Tariff Commission majority's finding of injury, he differed with the Commission as to the remedy to be applied.

The Tariff Commission majority recommended that the minimum ad valorem rate of duty for all types of imported bicycles should be raised to 22½ percent, representing an increase from the existing rate of 7½ percent on large wheel lightweight bicycles (wheel diameter over 25 inches, net weight less than 36 pounds) and from the existing rate of 15 percent on all other types.

The President agreed with the Commission majority's recommendation on the latter group, raising the minimum ad valorem rate from 15 percent to 22½ percent. He decided to raise the rate on the large wheel lightweights by the same proportion, from 7½ percent to 11¼ percent, instead of to 22½ percent as recommended by the Commission majority.

The reasons for the President's decision are set forth in his identical letters to the Chairmen of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees [Senator Harry Flood Byrd and Representative Jere Cooper]. The President's action was taken pursuant to the Trade Agreements Extension Act's escape clause. The Tariff Commission's report of its investigation into bicycles was sent to the President on March 14. On May 11 the President asked for additional information.¹ On July 14 the Tariff Commission's supplemental report was received by the President.²

The texts of the President's proclamation and

¹ BULLETIN of June 20, 1955, p. 1003.

² Copies of the report and the supplemental report may be obtained from the U.S. Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

his letters to the Chairmen of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees follow.

PROCLAMATION 3108¹

1. WHEREAS, under the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 350 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the President on October 30, 1947, entered into a trade agreement with certain foreign countries, which trade agreement consists of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the related Protocol of Provisional Application thereof, together with the Final Act Adopted at the Conclusion of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (61 Stat. (Parts 5 and 6) A7, A11, and A2050), and, by Proclamation No. 2761A of December 16, 1947 (61 Stat. 1103), proclaimed such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions of the United States and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles imported into the United States as were then found to be required or appropriate to carry out the said trade agreement on and after January 1, 1948;

2. WHEREAS item 371 (First) in Part I of Geneva-Schedule XX annexed to the said General Agreement (61 Stat. (Part 5) A1213) reads as follows:

Tariff Act of 1930, paragraph	Description of Products	Rate of Duty
371	Bicycles with or without tires, having wheels in diameter (measured to the outer circumference of the tire): Over 25 inches: If weighing less than 36 pounds complete without accessories and not designed for use with tires having a cross-sectional diameter exceeding 1½ inches. Other.....	\$1.25 each, but not less than 7½% nor more than 15% ad val. \$2.50 each, but not less than 15% nor more than 30% ad val.
	Over 19 but not over 25 inches.....	\$2 each, but not less than 15% nor more than 30% ad val.
	Not over 19 inches.....	\$1.25 each, but not less than 15% nor more than 30% ad val.

3. WHEREAS, in accordance with Article II of the said General Agreement and by virtue of the said Proclamation No. 2761A, the United States customs treatment of the products described in the said item 371 (First) is the application to such products of the rates of duty specified in the column designated "Rate of Duty" in the said item 371 (First), which treatment reflects the concessions granted in the said General Agreement with respect to such products;

¹ 20 Fed. Reg. 6113.

4. WHEREAS the United States Tariff Commission has submitted to me its report of an investigation, including a hearing, under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (65 Stat. 72; 67 Stat. 472), on the basis of which it has found that the products described in the said item 371 (First) are, as a result in part of the duties reflecting the concessions granted thereon in the said General Agreement, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products;

5. WHEREAS section 350 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, authorizes the President to proclaim such modifications of existing duties as are required or appropriate to carry out any foreign trade agreement that the President has entered into under the said section 350 (a); and

6. WHEREAS I find that the modification of the concessions granted in the said General Agreement with respect to the products described in the said item 371 (First) to permit the application to such products of the duties hereinafter proclaimed is necessary to remedy the serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products, and that upon such modification of the concessions it will be appropriate to carry out the said General Agreement, including Article XIX thereof, to apply to the said products the rates of duty hereinafter proclaimed:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and by section 7 (c) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, and in accordance with the provisions of Article XIX of the said General Agreement, do proclaim—

(a) That the said item 371 (First) shall be modified, effective after the close of business August 18, 1955, to read as follows:

Tariff Act of 1930, paragraph	Description of Products	Rate of Duty
371	Bicycles with or without tires, having wheels in diameter (measured to the outer circumference of the tire): Over 25 inches: If weighing less than 36 pounds complete without accessories and not designed for use with tires having a cross-sectional diameter exceeding 1½ inches. Other.....	\$1.87½ each, but not less than 11¼% nor more than 22½% ad val. \$3.75 each, but not less than 22½% nor more than 30% ad val.
	Over 19 but not over 25 inches.....	\$3 each, but not less than 22½% nor more than 30% ad val.
	Not over 19 inches.....	\$1.87½ each, but not less than 22½% nor more than 30% ad val.

(b) That the products described in the said item 371 (First), as modified by paragraph (a) above, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after the close of business August 18, 1955, and until the President otherwise proclaims, shall be subject to the rates of duty specified in such modified item 371 (First).

Proclamation No. 2761A of December 16, 1947, as amended, is modified accordingly.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.



By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES
Secretary of State

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S LETTER

August 18, 1955

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with the majority of the United States Tariff Commission that the American bicycle industry has, within the meaning of the law, suffered serious injury or the threat of serious injury from increased imports resulting in part from tariff concessions.

As to the remedy that should be applied, however, I differ with the majority of the Commission. The purpose of this letter is to inform you of my reasons for this difference.

In "escape clause" cases such as this, several issues of a fundamental kind are involved.

There is the question of injury and relief to a domestic industry within the meaning of the law.

There is the question of our national security interest in the economic strength of valued allies in the free world.

There is the question of building export markets for the products of our farms, factories and mines.

There is the question of compensation under our trade agreement commitments to nations affected by the withdrawal of certain tariff concessions previously granted by us.

There is the question of protecting the American consumer against unnecessary and unjustified price increases.

The Tariff Commission has the responsibility

with respect to the first of these questions: to investigate and report to the President any finding of serious injury or threat of serious injury within the meaning of the law.

The President has the responsibility of considering, not only the question of injury to a domestic industry and measures recommended for its relief, but also the other fundamental questions bearing on the security and well-being of 165,000,000 Americans. The President's final judgment in each case must represent the best composite evaluation he can make of these questions.

In analyzing this case I have considered not only the Tariff Commission's two reports, but also the opinions of interested Departments and Agencies of the Executive Branch and other relevant and available information. Although the facts in this case do not all point in the same direction, as is evidenced by the lack of unanimity among the Tariff Commissioners who participated, the conclusion seems to me clear that, under the law which I am charged to uphold—in this instance Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act—the conditions for relief there established have been met.

The Tariff Commission majority recommended that the minimum ad valorem duty be increased to 22½% on all imported bicycles. This would mean an increase from 15% to 22½% on all types except the large wheel lightweight (wheel diameter over 25 inches, net weight less than 36 pounds) where the minimum duty would triple—from the present 7½% to the proposed 22½% rate.

I concur with the Commission majority's recommendation of a 22½% minimum rate on all types of bicycles other than the large wheel lightweights. It is my conclusion that the minimum rate for the latter category should be increased proportionately from 7½% to 11¼%, instead of to 22½%.

The recent expansion of the United States market for large wheel lightweight bicycles has resulted in the main from the efforts of foreign producers and American importers. The domestic industry manufactures almost no bicycles of this type. The American product, which has typically been of the balloon tire variety, is thus not directly competitive with the imported large wheel lightweight. In view of these circumstances, raising the minimum duty by 50% on imported large wheel lightweights from 7½% to 11¼% recognizes in a measure the indirect competition which the American product may be experiencing from the imported large wheel lightweight. This in-

crease will also, of course, be of tangible benefit to the producers of this country's relatively few lightweight bicycles of the large wheel variety. Moreover, this action preserves the existing relationship in tariff treatment for imported large wheel lightweights and thus recognizes that the development of the present American market for this particular bicycle is attributable almost entirely to the ingenuity and resourceful efforts of foreign producers and American importers.

As for the other varieties of imports—the balloon tire, middleweight and junior size types, for example—I have not disturbed the Tariff Commission majority's recommendation for an increase in the minimum duty to 22½%. It is in these areas that the American industry has specialized and developed the market. Here the competition from imports is direct and thus most prone to cause serious injury. Recently increasing imports of these kinds of bicycles bear witness to this fact.

The American industry is showing encouraging signs of stirring to meet the challenge of competition from abroad. It is improving its technology and appeal to consumer tastes. The newly developed middleweight bicycle, now being produced in increasing quantities, is an example. In my judgment, these developments, rather than intervention by government, are the domestic industry's real hope for the future. They deepen my conviction that the action I have taken pursuant to the law will be sufficient to enable the American industry to strengthen its position, that it accords reasonable recognition to the interests of American consumers, that it assures to producers in friendly foreign lands an excellent competitive chance to share handsomely in our large and growing market for bicycles and thereby helps strengthen the economies of our allies and their ability to buy our products.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that this nation's firmly rooted policy of seeking ever expanding levels of international trade and investment is in no respect altered by this decision. I am able to take satisfaction in this regard from the realization that our progress in pursuing this objective has been considerable. I need not add that this Administration will continue to press forward earnestly and diligently in furtherance of this basic national policy.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Current Legislation on Foreign Policy: 84th Congress, 1st Session

Protocol With the Kingdom of the Netherlands Supplementing the Convention Relating to Taxes on Income and Certain Other Taxes with Respect to the Netherlands Antilles. Message from the President transmitting the Protocol, signed June 15, 1955. S. Exec. I, June 22, 1955. 5 pp.

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation Between the United States of America and the Republic of Haiti, with Protocol and Exchange of Notes. Message from the President transmitting the treaty, together with a protocol and an exchange of notes relating thereto, signed at Port-au-Prince on March 3, 1955. S. Exec. H, June 22, 1955. 18 pp.

Authorizing the Secretary of Commerce To Sell Certain Vessels to Citizens of the Republic of the Philippines, To Provide for the Rehabilitation of the Interisland Commerce of the Philippines. Report to accompany S. J. Res. 67. H. Rept. 899, June 22, 1955. 3 pp.

Mutual Security Act of 1955. Report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on S. 2090 to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and for other purposes. H. Rept. 912, June 24, 1955. 85 pp.

Mutual Security Act of 1955. Minority views to accompany S. 2090 to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and for other purposes. H. Rept. 912, Part 2, June 27, 1955. 6 pp.

Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955. Report to accompany H. R. 6059. H. Rept. 934, June 27, 1955. 55 pp.

Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims. Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Executives D, E, F, and G. S. Exec. Rept. 9, June 27, 1955. 32 pp.

Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1956. Conference report to accompany H. R. 5502. H. Rept. 1043, June 30, 1955. 8 pp.

Mutual Security Act of 1955. Conference report to accompany S. 2090. H. Rept. 1071, July 6, 1955. 5 pp.

Customs Simplification. Hearings before the Senate Committee on Finance on H. R. 6040, an act to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws. July 6-8, 1955. 196 pp.

Trade Development. Report to accompany S. 2253. S. Rept. 767, July 7, 1955. 4 pp.

Mutual Security Appropriation Bill, 1956. Report to accompany H. R. 7224. H. Rept. 1086, July 8, 1955. 13 pp.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Hearings before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on H. R. 6382, a bill to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes. July 8 and 11, 1955. 151 pp.

Mutual Security Appropriations for 1956. Hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations on H. R. 7224, an act making appropriations for foreign operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes. July 12-15, 1955. 294 pp.

Expressing the Sense of Congress that Certain Countries Should Be Granted Membership in the United Nations. Report to accompany H. Con. Res. 186. H. Rept. 1157, July 12, 1955. 2 pp.

Second Progress Report on Public Law 480. Message from the President transmitting the Second Semiannual Report of the President on the activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as required by that law. H. Doc. 216, July 12, 1955. 10 pp.

Amending the Act Providing for Membership and Participation by the United States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization To Provide for the Acceptance of Gifts. Report to accompany H. R. 5894. H. Rept. 1181, July 14, 1955. 2 pp.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Calendar of Meetings¹

Adjourned During August 1955

U. N. Economic and Social Council: 20th Session	Geneva	July 5-Aug. 5
PAIGH 6th General Assembly	México, D.F.	July 25-Aug. 6
PAIGH Commission on Cartography: 7th Consultation	México, D.F.	July 25-Aug. 6
PAIGH Commission on Geography: 4th Consultation	México, D.F.	July 25-Aug. 6
PAIGH Commission on History: 3d Consultation	México, D.F.	July 25-Aug. 6
Advisory Committee to the U. N. Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: Final Meeting	Geneva	Aug. 3-5
FAO Technical Advisory Committee on Desert Locust Control: 5th Session	Damascus	Aug. 4-6
U. N. International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	Geneva	Aug. 8-20
ICSU: 7th General Assembly	Oslo	Aug. 8-13
FAO Desert Locust Control Committee: 2d Session	Damascus	Aug. 14-17
Conference of British Commonwealth Survey Officers	Cambridge	Aug. 15-24
FAO Meeting on Livestock Production Under Tropical Conditions	Brisbane (Australia)	Aug. 22-26
U. N. ECE Working Group on Censuses of Population	Geneva	Aug. 22-27
U. N. ECAFE Iron and Steel Subcommittee: 6th Session	Bangkok	Aug. 24-29
Inter-Parliamentary Union: 44th Congress	Helsinki	Aug. 25-31
1st International Coconut Conference	Manila	Aug. 26-31

In Session as of August 31, 1955

Edinburgh Film Festival	Edinburgh	Aug. 21-
1st U. N. Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders	Geneva	Aug. 22-
International Wool Textile Research Conference	Sydney (Australia)	Aug. 22-
16th International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art	Venice	Aug. 25-
International Committee on Military Medicine and Pharmacy	Istanbul	Aug. 28-
U. N. Disarmament Commission: Subcommittee of Five	New York	Aug. 29-
International Astronomical Union: 9th General Assembly	Dublin	Aug. 29-
14th International Horticultural Congress	Scheveningen (Netherlands)	Aug. 29-
International Association for Hydraulic Research: 6th Congress	The Hague	Aug. 31-
U. N. Economic Commission for Latin America: 6th Session	Bogotá	Aug. 29-
ICAO 2d Air Navigation Conference	Montreal	Aug. 30-
U. N. ECAFE Workshop on Problems of Budgetary Classification	Bangkok	Aug. 30-
ICAO Committee on Rules for the Settlement of Differences	The Hague	Aug. 31-
9th International Congress of Refrigeration	Paris	Aug. 31-

Scheduled September 1-November 30, 1955

ICAO Legal Committee: Subcommittee on Chartering and Hiring of Aircraft	The Hague	Sept. 1-
ILO Permanent Agriculture Committee: 5th Session	Paris	Sept. 1-
Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference	Göteborg	Sept. 1-
Damascus International Fair	Damascus	Sept. 2-
3d Pakistan International Industries Fair	Karachi	Sept. 2-
20th Salonika International Trade Fair	Salonika	Sept. 4-
International Commission for Criminal Police: 24th General Assembly	Istanbul	Sept. 5-
ICAO Diplomatic Conference for the Purpose of Finalizing the Protocol of Amendment of the Warsaw Convention	The Hague	Sept. 6-
PASO Executive Committee: 26th and 27th Meetings	Washington	Sept. 6-

¹ Prepared in the Office of International Conferences, August 26, 1955. Following is a list of abbreviations: U. N., United Nations; Ecosoc, Economic and Social Council; PAIGH, Pan American Institute of Geography and History; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization; ICSU, International Council of Scientific Unions; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ECAFE, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; ICAO, International Civil Aviation Organization; ILO, International Labor Organization; PASO, Pan American Sanitary Organization; WHO, World Health Organization; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; GATT, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; ICEM, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; IRTU, International Telecommunication Union; CCIT, International Telegraph Consultative Committee; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; ANZUS, Australia-New Zealand-United States.

Calendar of Meetings—Continued

Scheduled September 1–November 30, 1955—Continued

International Scientific Tobacco Congress	Paris	Sept. 6–
Paso Directing Council: 8th Session; and Who Regional Committee: 7th Meeting.	Washington	Sept. 8–
UNICEF Executive Board and Program Committee	New York	Sept. 8–
19th Levant Fair	Bari (Italy)	Sept. 9–
International Rubber Study Group: Management Committee	London	Sept. 9–
International Congress on Cosmic Radiation	México, D. F.	Sept. 10–
UNESCO International Congress of Libraries and Documentation Centers.	Brussels	Sept. 11–
International Union of Public Transportation: 31st Congress	Naples	Sept. 11–
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund: 10th Annual Meeting of Boards of Governors.	Istanbul	Sept. 12–
U. N. ECAFE Working Party of Experts on Hydrologic Terminology	Bangkok	Sept. 12–
U. N. Refugee Fund: 1st Meeting of Standing Program Subcommittee	Geneva	Sept. 12–
U. N. ECE Timber Committee Meeting: 13th Session	Geneva	Sept. 13–
Who Regional Committee for Western Pacific: 6th Session.	Singapore	Sept. 13–
Negotiation of a Fisheries Conservation Convention.	Santiago	Sept. 14–
U. N. Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Reconvened 6th Session.	New York	Sept. 15–
Marseille International Fair	Marseille	Sept. 17–
9th Pan American Congress of Architects	Caracas	Sept. 19–
Who/FAO Technical Conference on Food Additives	Geneva	Sept. 19–
FAO International Chestnut Commission.	Rome	Sept. 19–
Inter-American Travel Conference:		
Meeting of Technical Committee on Travel Promotion.	México, D.F.	Sept. 19–
Meeting of Technical Committee on Travel Barriers.	Buenos Aires	Sept. 19–
Meeting of Committee on Travel Plant and Facilities (Hotels).	Washington	Sept. 19–
Pan American Highway Congress: Committee on Development of Governmental Highway Agencies.	Lima	Sept. 19–
U. N. General Assembly: 10th Session.	New York	Sept. 20–
U. N. ECE Coal Committee	Geneva	Sept. 21–
ANZUS Council: 3d Meeting	New York	Sept. 24–
FAO Near East Forestry Commission: 1st Session.	Tehran	Sept. 24–
ILO Textiles Committee: 5th Session	Geneva	Sept. 26–
U. N. ECE Committee for the Development of Trade, and East-West Trade Consultations.	Geneva	Sept. 26–
U. N. ECE Conference of European Statisticians: 3d Plenary Session.	Geneva	Sept. 26–
Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Grading and Standardization of Rice.	Bangkok	Sept. 28–
Consultative Committee for Economic Development in Southeast Asia (Colombo Plan): Officials Meeting.	Singapore	Sept. 29–
FAO Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council: 6th Session.	Tokyo	Sept. 30–
Meeting To Consider Report on Stabilization of the International Trade in Rice.	Bangkok	Sept. 30–
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences: 1st Meeting of Technical Advisory Council.	Turrialba	September
FAO Latin American Forestry Commission: 5th Session	Caracas	Oct. 4–
ICAO Facilitation Division: 4th Session	Manila	Oct. 10–
FAO/ECE European Forestry Commission: 9th Session.	Rome	Oct. 10–
ICEM Executive Committee: 3d Session	Geneva	Oct. 11–
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain: 7th Congress	Bogotá	Oct. 12–
FAO Technical Meeting on Poultry Production in Asia and the Far East.	Poona (India)	Oct. 17–
Consultative Committee for Economic Development in Southeast Asia (Colombo Plan): Ministerial Meeting.	Singapore	Oct. 17–
ILO Committee on Work on Plantations: 3d Session	Geneva	Oct. 17–
International Rubber Study Group: 12th Meeting	Monrovia (Liberia)	Oct. 17–
ITU CCIT Study Group IX.	Geneva	Oct. 17–
ICEM Council: 3d Session	Geneva	Oct. 18–
FAO Committee on Commodity Problems: 26th Session	Rome	Oct. 20–
Annual World Modern Pentathlon Championships	Macolin (Switzerland)	Oct. 21–
South Pacific Commission: 14th Session	Nouméa	Oct. 22–
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea: 43d Annual Meeting.	Copenhagen	Oct. 24–
U. N. ECAFE Inland Waterway Subcommittee: 3d Session	Dacca (Pakistan)	Oct. 24–
ITU CCIT Study Group VIII	Geneva	Oct. 26–
Foreign Ministers Conference (France, U. K., U. S. S. R., U. S.)	Geneva	Oct. 27–
GATT: 10th Session of Contracting Parties.	Geneva	Oct. 27–
ICAO Pacific Regional Air Navigation Meeting	Manila	Oct. 27–
FAO Council: 22d Session	Rome	Oct. 28–
U. N. ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning: 1st Meeting.	Bangkok	Oct. 31–

Calendar of Meetings—Continued

Scheduled September 1–November 30, 1955—Continued

International North Pacific Fisheries Commission	Tokyo	Oct. 31–
International Wheat Conference	London	October
Indian Industries Fair	New Delhi	October
Caribbean Research Council	Trinidad	October
FAO Conference: 8th Session	Rome	Nov. 4–
Silver Jubilee Fair in celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Coronation of the Emperor	Addis Ababa	Nov. 5–
Inter-American Technical Cacao Committee: 6th Meeting	San Salvador	Nov. 6–
International Wool Study Group: 6th Meeting	London	Nov. 8–
ILO Governing Body: 130th Session	Geneva	Nov. 9–
UNESCO Executive Board: 42d Meeting	Paris	Nov. 9–
U. N. ECAFE Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing: 4th Meeting	Bangkok	Nov. 14–
U. N. ECAFE Highway Subcommittee: 3d Session	(Bangkok or Manila)	Nov. 21–
International Congress on Documentation of Applied Chemistry	London	Nov. 22–
2d International Fair and Exposition of Colombia	Bogotá	Nov. 25–
FAO Council: 23d Session	Rome	Nov. 26–
Fur Seal Convention Conference	Washington	Nov. 28–
ILO Asian Technical Conference on Vocational Training for Industry	Rangoon	Nov. 28–
U. N. ECE Electric Power Committee and Working Parties	Geneva	Nov. 28–
U. N. Ecosoc Commission on International Commodity Trade: Re- sumed 2d Session	Geneva	Nov. 28–
1st European Civil Aviation Conference	Strasbourg	Nov. 29–
U. N. Trusteeship Council: Special Session	New York	November

U.S. Delegations to International Conferences

U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America

The Department of State announced on August 23 (press release 511) that Harold M. Randall, U.S. representative on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, had been designated U.S. representative for the 6th session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), which is to be held at Bogotá, Colombia, from August 29 to September 17, 1955. Robert H. Burrows of West Orange, N.J., has been named alternate U.S. representative.

The U.S. representative and alternate will be assisted by the following advisers:

Richard C. Breithut, Office of International Trade and Resources, Bureau of Economic Affairs, Department of State
Edward G. Cale, Director, Office of Regional American Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State
James C. Corliss, Alternate U.S. Representative on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council
John S. de Beers, Chief, Latin American Division, Office of International Finance, Department of the Treasury
Tobias Hartwick, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
Walter Howe, Country Director, U.S. Operations Mission, Bogotá, Colombia

Alexander M. Rosenson, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, Santiago, Chile

Emerson A. Ross, Chief, Economic Development Division, Office of International Financial and Development Affairs, Bureau of Economic Affairs, Department of State
William D. Toomey, Second Secretary of Embassy, Bogotá, Colombia

George Wythe, Director, American Republics Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce

At the forthcoming session, the Commission will survey the current economic situation and prospects in Latin America. Among the subjects which will be considered in this connection are trends in production and the rate of development; factors affecting the rate of development; inflationary and antiinflationary policy; and trends in imports and exports. Consideration will also be given to problems of energy and industrial development in Latin America, including the iron and steel industry and prospects of the pulp and paper industry.

The provisional agenda includes a joint ECLA/FAO review of the agricultural commodities situation with special reference to the problem of surpluses and FAO activities in this field, and a progress report on a joint ECLA/FAO study on coffee production and trade. The overall problems of Latin American foreign trade and the appropriate measures for increasing it will also be considered. The documentation to be considered at this session includes a review of the

characteristics and structure of trade between the countries of the region. A study on trade policies includes consideration of the relationship of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and inter-Latin-American trade.

TREATY INFORMATION

Treaty With Panama in Force

Press release 512 dated August 23

On August 23, 1955, Secretary Dulles and Joaquín José Vallarino, Panamanian Ambassador in Washington, exchanged the instruments of ratification with respect to the Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation and the Memorandum of Understandings Reached between the United States and Panama, signed at Panama City on January 25, 1955.

Under the terms of the treaty and memorandum, they entered into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification.¹

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Commerce

International convention to facilitate the importation of commercial samples and advertising material. Dated at Geneva November 7, 1952.²

Accession deposited: Japan, August 2, 1955.

Cultural Relations

Agreement for facilitating the international circulation of visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific and cultural character, and protocol. Done at Lake Success July 15, 1949. Entered into force August 12, 1954.³

Acceptance deposited: Denmark, August 10, 1955.

Germany

Protocol on termination of the occupation regime in the Federal Republic of Germany, with five schedules, and

¹For an explanatory statement and the texts of the treaty and memorandum, see BULLETIN of Feb. 7, 1955, p. 237.

²Not in force.

³Not in force for the United States.

related letters. Signed at Paris October 23, 1954. Entered into force May 5, 1955.

Proclaimed by the President: August 16, 1955.

Labor

Convention concerning the abolition of penal sanctions for breaches of contract of employment by indigenous workers (Convention 104). Adopted by the International Labor Conference at its Thirty-eighth Session, Geneva June 21, 1955. Enters into force twelve months after the date on which two ratifications have been registered with the Director-General of the International Labor Office; thereafter for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

North Atlantic Treaty

Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the accession of the Federal Republic of Germany. Signed at Paris October 23, 1954. Entered into force May 5, 1955.

Proclaimed by the President: August 16, 1955.

BILATERAL

Colombia

Agreement extending the agreement for a cooperative health and sanitation program of September 15 and October 20, 1950 (TIAS 2203), and providing financial contributions therefor. Effected by exchange of notes at Bogotá April 5, May 2 and 31, 1955. Entered into force June 10, 1955 (upon signing of operational extension agreement).

Dominican Republic

Agreement providing for disposition of equipment and materials furnished by the United States under the military assistance agreement of March 6, 1953 (TIAS 2777). Effected by exchange of notes at Ciudad Trujillo March 23 and April 22, 1955. Entered into force April 22, 1955.

El Salvador

Agreement for a cooperative program of technical labor services, pursuant to the general agreement for technical cooperation of April 4, 1952 (TIAS 2527). Signed at San Salvador August 8, 1955. Entered into force August 8, 1955.

France

Agreement relating to the sale of surplus agricultural commodities to France. Signed at Paris August 11, 1955. Entered into force August 11, 1955.

Panama

Treaty of mutual understanding and cooperation, and memorandum of understandings. Signed at Panamá January 25, 1955.

Ratified by the President: August 17, 1955.

Ratifications exchanged: August 23, 1955.

Entered into force: August 23, 1955.

Paraguay

Agreement extending and amending the Air Force Mission agreement of October 27, 1943 (57 Stat. 1100), as extended. Effected by exchange of notes at Asunción July 22, 1955. Entered into force July 22, 1955.

United Kingdom

Agreement amending Section III of the annex to the air service agreement of February 11, 1946, as amended (TIAS 1507 and 1640). Effected by exchange of notes at Washington August 4 and 16, 1955. Entered into force August 16, 1955.

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Check List of Department of State Press Releases: August 22-28

Releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

No.	Date	Subject
*506	8/22	Gulfer appointment.
*507	8/22	Mrs. Cusack sworn in.
508	8/22	Japan's accession to GATT.
*509	8/22	Program for Shigemitsu visit.
510	8/23	Meeting on fishery resources in South Pacific.
511	8/23	Delegation to ECLA.
512	8/23	Treaty of mutual understanding with Panama in force.
513	8/24	Import of rhesus monkeys from India.
†514	8/25	Claims against Germany.
†515	8/25	Ece timber committee.
†516	8/25	Henderson: welcome to Shigemitsu.
517	8/26	Dulles: "The Middle East."

*Not printed.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.



the Department of State

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There is a wealth of information concerning the United Nations in two publications recently issued by the Department of State.

United States Participation in the United Nations is the report by the President to the Congress for the year 1954 and is a review of the ninth year of the United Nations. Every aspect of United Nations activity is covered in this comprehensive 277-page document.

You and the United Nations is a popular style pamphlet in which Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U.S. Representative to the United Nations, answers your questions in a clear and concise manner.

The popularity of President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace program, the work of certain of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, and the time devoted to prayer at each session of the General Assembly are only a few of the subjects treated in this publication.

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